

# REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY CANNON & SPENCER.

A Weekly Family Newspaper—Devoted to National and State Politics, Literature, Markets, Home and Foreign Intelligence, &c.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

Volume 4.

SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1856.

Number 11.

**DR. A. M. NESBITT**  
OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.  
Salisbury, May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

**DR. CHARLES T. POVE**  
HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, respectfully offers his professional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.  
Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. 1014

**Dr. MILO A. J. ROSEMAN**  
A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE.  
HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Union Church, and respectfully offers his professional services to the people of the surrounding country.  
Rowan Co., May 27, 1854. 50—6m

**W. P. ELLIOTT,**  
(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C.)  
**GENERAL COMMISSION**  
AND  
**FORWARDING MERCHANT.**  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Orders for Merchandise, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.  
June 1, 1855. 1—4m 1y.

**WM. K. BRAILSFORD,**  
**Commission Merchant**  
AND AGENT FOR  
**Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.**  
LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale.  
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

**S. L. DOWELL, R. A. ROGERS, W. D. DOWELL,**  
of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

**DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.**  
**FACTORS.**  
**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,  
**NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,**  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
WE present great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transport their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.  
Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.  
BY REFERENCE GIVEN. 17—ly.

**G. A. NEUFFER, R. E. HENDRIX,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**  
FOR THE SALE OF  
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally.  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
August 9, 1855. 11—1y.

**W. S. LAWTON & CO.**  
Upland and Sea Island Cotton  
AND RICE  
**Factors,**  
FORWARDING & COMMISSION  
**Merchants,**  
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c. Flour, Factors, Flour Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, & Brown & Co's Saw Gins, Lumber Mills, Tobacco, Peaches, Longworth's Champagne, Spirits, Terpetine, Distilleries. Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c. at moderate rates.  
Nov. 20. 24.

**W. H. MARSH,**  
**Commission Merchant.**  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
November 27, 1855. 25—1y.

**PETER W. HINTON**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT.**  
**TOWN POINT**  
NORFOLK, VA.  
Special Attention Paid to Selling  
Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also,  
To Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

**REFER TO**  
H. L. ROBERTS, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.  
Chas. L. HINTON, Esq., Wake Co., N. C.  
J. G. W. Roulack, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.  
Geo. W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.  
Wm. Plummer, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.  
August 16, 1855.

**THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the small best Head-Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.**  
GEO. VOGIER.  
Feb 24. '55

**\$10 REWARD.**  
STOLEN from the subscriber on Monday the 14th instant, a mare three years old. Said mare is a dark bay, black mane and tail a star in the forehead. The above reward will be given either for the return of said mare or for information so that I get her. Address the subscriber at Cotton Grove Davidson County, N. C.  
GEORGE HEDRICK.

**STAGE COACHES**

At the Rowan House kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of **FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES**, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville, Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington, Jamestown and Greensboro'.  
Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.  
May 17, 1855. 1—tf.

**GRAND LECTURER.**  
**ALEXANDER MURDOCH** Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.  
May 28, 1855. 1—tf.

**DR. J. J. SUMMEREL,**  
HAS removed to his Office at his residence where he will be happy to receive professional or personal calls from his friends.  
N. B. There are many persons indebted to me by account, and have been for several years. I would earnestly urge all such to call and make settlement, which must be done by May Court, else I shall look out for a collector.  
June 29, 1855. 33—tf.

**BRYAN & OLDHAM,**  
**GROGERS**  
AND  
**Commission Merchants,**  
WILMINGTON N. C.  
1 y.—52. pd.

**Dr. S. REEVES**  
HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, offers his professional services to the public.  
Office, 2 doors below Benj. Julian's Store.  
May 6, 1855. 47—tf.

**New Clothing Store.**

THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large assortment of  
**READY-MADE CLOTHING**  
and **Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.**  
We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.  
Jan. 8, 1855. 30—tf.  
**F. H. BAUM & CO.**  
**P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.**

**KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT**

**BAKER & OWEN,**

ARE still carrying on the Manufacture of **Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware**, one door above Boyden's New Building and opposite Roberts' Hotel. They are and have been doing a great deal of Blowing and Clattering, which they warrant to give perfect satisfaction.  
A large supply of **TIN WARE** constantly on hand, which they will sell lower than any body on this side of Jordan.  
STILLS kept on hand and made to order. They have also on hand a large supply of

**COOK-STOVES**  
of the most approved and latest improved patterns, among which is the **MORNING STAR** (four sizes) for the sale of which they have the exclusive right of this place, and they have no hesitancy in saying it is the best and most complete Stove that has ever been introduced in the Southern States.  
February 19, 1855. 30—tf.

**JAMES HORAH,**  
**WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,**  
SALISBURY, N. C.  
(One door below R. A. Murphy's Store.)  
KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of **Watches and Jewelry** of all kinds. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.  
March 11, 1855. 30—1y

**ROWLAND & BROTHERS,**  
**Commission Merchants,**  
NORFOLK, VA.

ARE extensively engaged in the sale of Flour &c. Long experience, with every facility, enables us to guarantee promptness and satisfaction in all business.

**REFER TO**  
Hon. Thomas Rufin, Albemarle County, N. C.  
John Newlin & Sons, do.  
Wm. R. Albright, do.  
Dr. P. A. Holt, do.  
John Long, Randolph do.  
J. H. Houghton, Chatham do.  
Hon. E. G. Reade, Person do.  
James Webb, Orange do.  
P. C. Cameron, do.  
John F. Lyon, do.  
Henry Whitfield, do.  
And many others.  
Norfolk, Va. Feb. 26, 1855. 17—1y.

LEWISBURG, Va., 6th July, 1856.  
To the President and Directors of the Yadkin Nae. Com., North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN: I was requested by you in April last, to make "a reconnaissance of a section of the Yadkin River," (between Rockford and Holmes' Mill,) and advise as to what "plan in [your] judgment should be adopted for the improvement of its navigation."

As early as other engagements permitted, I visited North Carolina, and made the desired reconnaissance, and then prepared and, on the 16th of June, read to you a brief report in which I gave you a plan that should be adopted for the improvement of the section of the river I had examined—but as a survey was made of the same, as well as other sections of the Yadkin, in 1850, by Mr. Thompson, it was thought best, upon my suggestion, that I should postpone the delivery to you of my report until the notes of that survey could be obtained, as I might, with their aid and the information in detail, they would furnish respecting the fall of the river from point to point, be enabled to make it somewhat fuller, and perhaps, in regard to the probable cost of the proposed improvement, more satisfactory than it could be, when based almost entirely upon the information obtained on a mere reconnaissance.

As those notes, however, have not been obtained, I shall postpone, no longer, the handing over to you of my report. I accordingly now respectfully submit it. It is substantially the same as that read to you on the 16th of June.

This postponement of the delivery of my report has not been the occasion of any delay in the preparation for, and commencement of, the survey which I advised and you authorized in June. The survey is at this time actually in progress, and is making in accordance with instructions proposed by me.

The section of the river that I was requested to examine, extends as above stated, from Rockford to Holmes' mill; Rockford being about 79 miles above, and Holmes' mill about 15 miles below the point, at which the North Carolina Railroad crosses the Yadkin.  
By the Survey of 1850, the distance from Rockford to the foot of Bean shoals is 10 miles, and the fall 35 feet, and the distance from the foot of these shoals to Holmes' mill, 77 miles, and the fall 141 feet. The total distance therefore, from Rockford to Holmes' mill is 87 miles, and fall 226 feet.

From this it appears, that the average fall per mile from Rockford to the foot of Bean shoals is 3-10 feet, (but this average is far exceeded in the two or three miles passing these shoals, while the average fall per mile between Bean shoals and Holmes' mill is only 1-82 feet.

I will first take up for consideration the section of the river between the foot of Bean shoals and the head of the rapids at Holmes' mill.

On this section, which extends over about four-fifths of the whole distance from Rockford to that mill—and particularly above the point at which the North Carolina Railroad crosses the Yadkin, are long stretches of still or comparatively still water, separated by rapids, at which are descents varying from one foot and less to four feet, and in a few places, somewhat more than four feet. These stretches of still water are generally deep, but shoals and shallow places are here and there met with.

I would recommend that at those rapids on this section where the fall does not exceed about three feet, and it can be distributed and spread out in the manner explained and described below, that the improvement should be effected in the river bed or channel, but upon a plan somewhat different from that usually adopted on rivers improved by means of sluices and wing dams; although resembling it in some respects, and particularly in that, it dispenses with the use of locks. There may be rapids with even a greater descent than three feet, that might be advantageously improved in the same manner, provided the fall can be sufficiently spread out and distributed. That this may be done, however, requires that there should be but little fall in the river for some mile or two below the foot of the rapids, with occasional shoals in that distance.

The plan of improving the river bed or channel here recommended, and the general principles that should control the arrangement of its details when applied to different localities, will now be briefly explained and stated.

Heretofore, the attempt to improve the navigation of rivers by means of sluices and dams, has, in most cases, been unsuccessful, and mainly, as I think, for the reason that the whole fall met with at any point, entirely at that point; or if the fall has in any case been somewhat lessened, by deepening the channel at the head of the rapids, it has been at the expense of the navigation in places above, where shallows have been made still shallower, by the lowering of the water over

them, and without any attempt to remove the new obstruction to the navigation thus created.

Upon rivers improved in this manner, we find, for instance, that if at one point there was a rapid in which was a fall of, say five feet, and at another a mile or two below, one in which the descent was only say one foot,—that each was taken in hand, separately and without reference to the other, and that a sluice was made at the former with the full descent there met with, of five feet, and without any attempt to transfer a part of its fall to the smaller rapid below, or to any shoal or to the intermediate between the two,—or if a point above, the fall was as just stated, thus transferred without any attempt to remove the new obstruction to the navigation thus created.

And with regard to wing dams, we find, that little or no attention has heretofore been given to render secure against deepening, the contracted channels left opposite to them. In many cases it is true, the bed of the river is of a material that is proof against such deepening, but in some it is not,—and in that event the increased force of the current occasioned by the wing dams, through the narrow channels opposite, deepens it more than was desired, and thus prevents those dams from producing one of the effects for which they may have been constructed, viz: that of maintaining the water at a higher level over obstructions in the river above.

Now upon the plan of improving the river channel herein recommended, I would, instead of leaving the whole of the five feet descent, in the case above supposed, to be overcome entirely at the upper rapids, transfer a part or part of it to the lower rapid and to such shoals or shallows, intermediate between the two, as would admit of it; and further, as immediately above and close to the head of some rapids, there is deep water, I would if such was the case at the head of the larger rapids, and it was desirable to lessen still more its fall, and it could be done without interfering with the improvements required at the shoals and rapids above, (but not otherwise,) deepen the channel at its head, and thus lower the surface of the deep water above and at the head of that deep water.

The distribution of the fall, at the rapids, and transfer of parts of it to other points, may readily be effected by means of wing dams properly located, that would close up the whole width of the river, below the level at which it is desired the water surface shall stand in its ordinary low water stage of navigation, except the space left for the sluice or channel. (A level, even a little higher than I have named, for these wing dams might be advisable, with a view of obtaining a greater depth for navigation in stages of the river somewhat higher than its ordinary low water navigable stage.)

The bottoms of the sluices or channel left by the wing dams, I would place at such levels, that the descent from one to another shall be the same that it is intended the water surface shall have, and I would make them permanent and secure against deepening, for the effect of the deepening of any one, would be to lower the water surface at it, and thus to increase the descent in the water surface above.

I would have a sufficient number of those wing dams to do away with the necessity of constructing as extensive and long parallel walls or banks, along the channels, as would otherwise be necessary. In places these latter would be dispensed with altogether.

The descent in the water surface from one wing dam to another I should aim to reduce to a rate not exceeding three feet per mile, and the entire fall now occurring at any rapids, improved in this manner, I should endeavor so to distribute, and dispose of, that it should be divided into a number of very small falls, occurring directly at and in the immediate neighborhood of the wing dams.

Some of the rapids on the section of the river of which we are now speaking (between the foot of the Bean shoals and the head of the rapids at Holmes' Mill,) have either too great a fall to admit of being improved in the manner above described, or their position is such in reference to other rapids and deep water below that they could only have their fall extended (where sufficiently great the require it) by transferring a part or parts of it to deep water, when the expense of effecting such transfer would be very great. At all such rapids, and improvement by means of locks and dams, would be the preferable plan.

After the river or a section of it has been thoroughly examined, and the descent from point to point, its width at all points, and the position, distance across and depths of all its shoals and shallows have been accurately ascertained, it can be determined and not before, at which of the rapids and in what places

the improvements can be effected by the adoption of one or the other plans above recommended.

I have thus far kept wholly out of view the fact, that on this section of the river several mills have been erected and are now in use,—with one or two exceptions the dams at these mills are of a very temporary character, and quite low, some of them are merely wing dams. At some of the mills the fall is less than three feet. There are, I think but two at which it is greater.

I would suggest whether arrangements could not be made with the mill owners by which they would bear such portion of the expense of building, and keeping in repair good and substantial dams at their respective mills as would be just and equitable. Arrangements I am confident could be made that would be beneficial to both parties,—to the mill owners in having secured to them at all times a larger and more constant supply of water and under a greater head than they now have, or could have if their mills were passed by an improvement in the river bed; and to the Company in having their improvement constructed at somewhat less cost;—to say nothing of the additional tonnage that would be placed upon their improvement, by having along its line mills, with a full supply of water, at all times, and able to do a much larger business than they can now possibly do.

I will now call attention to the section of the river between Rockford and the foot of Bean shoals, and to the rapids at Holmes' mill.

At Bean shoals a small canal some two or three miles in length, was commenced several years ago, but was never finished.

The plan of passing these shoals by a canal will be found, upon a careful survey, I am inclined to think, to be the one that ought to be adopted. A part of the work done on the unfinished canal may be made available in the construction of the new improvement.

I am also inclined to think that it will, in like manner, be found that the rapids at Holmes' mill can best be passed by an independent canal.

And with regard to the improvement of the river between Rockford and the head of Bean shoals, I would remark that on account of its greater fall per mile and for other reasons, a larger portion of it than of the improvement on the section below these shoals will require to be effected by means of locks and dams.

A careful survey can alone show what portion may be effected without locks.

The necessity must be apparent, for having an accurate survey of the river made not only before commencing the work upon its improvement, but also before the plans, in detail, for that improvement are prepared.

Every dollar judiciously expended upon surveys and examinations in advance of undertaking the construction of the work, will be the means of saving more than ten times the amount in the cost of construction.

It is not necessary, however, that the whole length of line to be ultimately improved, should be thoroughly examined and all the plans prepared and decided on before any part of the work is taken in hand, but it would certainly be advisable that some considerable portion of it, say thirty or forty miles should be.

The course that I would advise the Company to pursue is the following:

1st. To have a survey of the river made, as early as practicable,—to ascertain the fall at each rapid and along the river from point to point, the distances and depths of water from point to point, and particularly at all the rapids and shoals, and along all the portions of the pools of still water where the depth in low water is less than three and a half feet. The above information to be laid down on a map on which should also be shown the width and course of the river at all points.

2d. To ascertain from the mill owners what share of the cost of the dams at these respective mills, and of the expense of maintaining them they would bear, provided good and substantial ones are erected, and of such height as would render available to them at all times a larger supply of water and under a greater head than they now have.

3d. To ascertain the prices at present paid on the river for such timber as would be used in constructing the dams and locks, and whether arrangements could not be made with the mill owners and others directly interested in having the river improved to furnish at these prices the timber that would be needed for the construction of these dams and locks.

When the survey shall have been made and the information above suggested shall have been obtained, an estimate of the probable cost of the improvement may be made, that would enable the Company to act understandingly and decidedly in their subsequent actions relative to the construction of the improvement.

I have as yet said nothing respecting the width and length of the locks, the width and depth of the sluices or channels in the river, or the probable cost of the improvement.

accommodation of the valley of the Yadkin and the section of country immediately adjacent.

The dimensions, character and capacity of the improvement should therefore be fixed and determined on, with the reference to the duty it will have to perform, and should be no greater and expensive than that duty requires.

If it were designed to form part of and connect with long lines of similar improvements between distant sections of the country, and improvement of a much more expensive character and larger dimensions would be justifiable than can be thought of regarding it, merely as a local improvement.

I have been governed by the views just expressed in my advice relative to the general plan of improvement that should be adopted on the sections of the Yadkin, which I have examined.

And as cost will enter as an element into the comparison to be made when deciding upon the capacity that should be given to the improvement and in fixing upon the dimensions that its locks and sluices or channels shall have, I would suggest, that the decisions in regard to all these matters should be postponed until the results of the survey of the river are obtained or of such sections of it as may first be taken in hand, as that decision can be made with a full understanding of the effect that the capacity and dimensions determined upon and adopted, will have upon the cost of the improvement.

I am unwilling with my present information and in advance of the completion of the survey which I advise and that is now in progress, to submit any estimate of the probable cost of improving the section of the Yadkin examined by me. But I will repeat what I stated to you in June, that I feel confident the survey will show that the improvement may be so planned and constructed as to answer all the expectations of its projectors, and at a cost no greater than the trade and business for whose accommodation it is designed will justify.

Respectfully submitted,  
CHARLES B. FISK,  
Engineer.

For the Editors,  
**NEWTON AND THE WESTERN EXTENSION AGAIN.**

Come now and let us reason together. We want nothing but what is reasonable and just nor do we ask anything from others which we are unwilling to accord to them. Let us see then whether it is reasonable that the location of the Western North Carolina Railroad should remain at Newton as originally fixed by the Board of directors. We maintain that it is for the following considerations:

Because the Stockholders stand pledged for it. Not only were the people of Catawba encouraged to subscribe with the expectation of getting the location at the county seat, but pledges were given both before and after the subscriptions were taken to this effect, and one of the first things done by the board of directors after its organization was to fix Newton as a point by way of confirming the pledges given to Catawba. Now it is a principle of moralists that the obligation of a promise or pledge can only be released by the consent of those to whom it was made, unless it can be shown to be morally wrong or to conflict with a higher law; in either case, however, justice demands the refunding of the money paid out by Catawba, and a release from the subscription. We have no fears, however that the money can be recovered unless the road is located here. But we would prefer to pay our subscriptions and have the road. We know that some of the directors have endeavored to get out of the difficulties by asserting that they were not personally pledged. We would ask who are the directors, if they are not Stockholders, and what does it matter if the company are bound whether they made the pledge individually or not? Now do we see that it avails anything they are State directors, for it appears clear to us that they were appointed by the representatives of the State with a view to the location of Newton. The Governor and Council were not ignorant as to where the subscriptions were taken, nor as to the conditions, and it was injustice to Newton that a majority of the directors were appointed south of Newton, thinking that their own interest would induce them to favor Newton.

Because Newton had an original claim to it as situated alone the most direct and most favorable route for a railroad from the nearest point on the central road. That is if the direction, and cheapness has anything to do with the location of a road. The point on the central road for the west is 12 miles on this side of Salisbury on Sandy ridge, from thence a ridge extends in the direction of Newton passing by it at the distance of only one mile and only interrupted by the Catawba River, head of Davidson's creek and a small branch at the head of Ball's creek. We suppose it will not be disputed that in the New road could have been built with nearly \$600,000 less than the present route from Salisbury by way of Statesville. If it now costs 100,000 dollars more to bring it through Newton according to the engineers estimates it is because it has been wrested from its natural and cheapest route and from Newton by the legislature fixing Statesville a point. If then Statesville and Salisbury have been favored at our expense it is any reason that we should not have what was originally our due? The arguments against



Newton seem to be based on the presumption that the Western railroad is to be a great thoroughfare or channel through the State occupying the cheapest and most direct route, without reference to its location at particular points or any regard to private property. If these arguments be worth anything, this is the ground on which they rest. Let us, by what logicians call *argumentum ad hominem vel homines*, apply this reasoning to Salisbury and Stateville or any other town (except Newton) westward to the Tennessee line and see what becomes of them, yet it is a bad rule which does not work both ways.

It is reasonable that the location should remain at Newton because the State and Stockholders owe it as a consideration for what they have done for other counties and towns through which the road passes. We think that we do not over-rate when we state that by starting at Salisbury, with the divergence to Stateville, the road costs nearly half a million more than to take it the cheapest route to Morgan or near that place. Now when we consider that the State has already paid two-thirds of the expense incurred by the central road which runs through Salisbury, we ask any reasonable man if the State does not owe us more than what it will cost to bring the road here. It costs an additional expense to Stockholders and the State of nearly \$300,000 more to bring the road by way of Stateville, and that much for the benefit of Salisbury than the cheapest route and new economical Statesmen tell us it costs \$165,000 more to bring it to Newton, and this is too much. Why only think of saving money to get around Newton? But we think with half that additional expense the road can be located within the town of Newton. Nor do we think that advantage ought to be taken of us on account of the cheapness of building the road on the ridges that run through our county when it is not done through Rowan and Iredell. We believe it will not be said that it costs more per mile to bring the road by Newton through Catawba county than it does through Rowan, Iredell or Burke. Why then take our money and that which the State owes us to build up other sections at our expense? For we do maintain that Catawba county will be better off without the road if it does not come to the county seat.

The location ought to remain at Newton, because its removal would tend to the ruin of the place. Our situation is a peculiar one and it is ignorance of this peculiarity that has led some to imagine that the road could pass above Newton without injury to the place. But let it be remembered that Newton is little more than 10 years old and 3 miles south of the centre of the county, and it will require no sage to foresee what its fate will be with a railroad, the great thoroughfare of the State passing from two to 4 miles North of it, through as beautiful a plain for a good city as is any where to be found, and where nearly every body says the county seat ought to have been. Is Newton then and the best interests of Catawba county to be sacrificed for the State or the Railroad company; or have they any right to destroy a town, or private property, without rendering a just equivalent.

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The location should remain at Newton, because it is contrary to the policy of the State to extend railroads near by a town without going to it. This is scarcely new when the Stock is not subscribed at the place or with a view of the roads going there. How much less then when it is subscribed under the express stipulation that the road is to be located there. Therefore to remove the location from Newton under the circumstances would be without a parallel in the State, or even the United States, and we are tempted to believe the thing would never have been attempted if the road had not been let to contractors by piece-meal until some of those along the line thought they had what they wanted and could take advantage of their favorable situation to oppress the rest. Will they now abuse the most unsuspecting confidence reposed in them. We will not believe that they are capable of such a breach of trust.

Now let us add to the above reasons the consideration that no section can be injured by the location at Newton, Caldwell will have the depot just as near. Nor will it injure the depot near the bridge opposite Lenoir, if a market town should be built up at Newton. The influence of one place of business is to build up all around it. The more Newton flourishes, the more will the interest at the Buffalo shoals, at the depot opposite Lenoir, and Lenoir itself flourish, and all Caldwell and a portion of Alexander. Catawba at your post! Let the road once pass through your County without coming to the County seat and you are sold with your dearest interests into the hands of others. Let Newton be destroyed or receive a stab and you let out the vital fluid which gives vitality not only to Catawba county but all the surrounding country. Why do you spend your money for nothing or your labor for that which satisfieth not. Be united as one man and we will have the road to the county seat. We are determined to have it.

THE FRIENDS OF CATAWBA

## THE REPUBLICAN BANNER.

**TERMS:**—For 1 year, TWO DOLLARS in advance—or, THREE DOLLARS if payment is delayed till the end of the year. ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at \$1 per square for the first insertion and 25 cts. per square for each subsequent insertion. BUSINESS CARDS not exceeding one square inserted at \$5 a year.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1856.

### DONELSON AND CLAY.

It is a common trick of Know-Nothing partisans to ask Old Line Whigs to oppose Mr. Buchanan on account of his former relations to Mr. CLAY. We have heretofore fully exposed the hypocrisy of this plan and shown that their personal relations were as friendly as two members of opposite parties prominently connected with politics could be. But while these Know-Nothing journals are asking Old Line Whigs to oppose Mr. Buchanan on this ground, they at the same time seek their support for Major DONELSON, upon whom, in connection with this subject, the Louisville Courier, an old CLAY Whig journal, puts the following extinguisher:—

"In the Nashville Union, of August 19, 1844, and copied into the Washington Globe, of August 31, 1844, is a full and authentic account of the celebrated Democratic mass meeting held at Nashville, Tennessee, during the 15th and 16th days of August, 1844. From that document we select the following extract:—

"The Hon. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, was to have addressed the meeting on the second day, but in the progress of the discussion, Mr. A. J. Donelson, who was in the chair in the absence of the president, announced to the meeting that he had just received a note from Mr. Boyd, informing him that an accident in the overturning of a carriage containing his family, in the morning—in which, however, no serious personal injury had been sustained—would prevent him from being present to address the meeting. Major Donelson, on making this announcement, CALLED THE ATTENTION OF THE MEETING TO THE FACT THAT MR. BOYD WAS THE DISTINGUISHED KENTUCKIAN WHO HAD CHARGED AND PROVED UPON MR. CLAY, IN HIS PLACE IN CONGRESS, THE CHARGE OF BARGAIN, INTRIGUE AND CORRUPTION, IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1825, AND WHO HAD BEEN SUSTAINED BY HIS CONSTITUENTS IN HIS COURSE, &c. &c. THEREFORE, PROPOSED NINE CHEERS FOR LINN BOYD AND THE DEMOCRACY OF HIS DISTRICT.

"Such facts as the above quotation furnishes require no comment. They speak in sufficiently significant terms. Can even Know-Nothing effrontery again dare ask Whigs to vote for a man who, before fifteen thousand people, asked that three times three cheers be given for the man who had 'charged and proved' bargain, intrigue and corruption' upon Henry Clay—and this so late as 1844, when Donelson knew the charge had years before been exposed and exploded. Any Whig who could vote for Donelson, after this exposition, deserves to be compelled to live under Know-Nothing thralldom the balance of his days.

### THE EXTRA SESSION—COMPENSATION OF CONGRESSMEN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The issuing of the president's proclamation calling an extra session of Congress, has detained many of the members of the two Houses who were about departing for their homes.

Under the new compensation act the members of Congress receive \$2,200 more than under the old rates.

Wise and discreet members of the Democratic, Republican and American parties, particularly the acknowledged leaders of both Houses, express their determination to resist any attempt to go into any legislation at the extra session save the Army bill or other great measures. The members are exhausted from their excessive labors (?) and are painfully anxious to return to their homes.

### CONGRESSIONAL SQUABBLE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—This morning Hon. Mr. McMullen, of Va., and Hon. Mr. Granger, of N. Y. whilst riding to the capital in an omnibus, got into a dispute about politics, when Mr. McMullen seized and struck Mr. Granger in the eye. The parties clenched, but were separated by the passengers.

### FROM WASHINGTON—RE-ASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—Both Houses met to-day, and a quorum being present, a message was received from the President, relative to the Army Appropriation Bill. It sets forth the evils resulting in a refusal to vote supplies; among which he argues that, as a consequence, a complete cessation of all army operations which would result in a practical disbandment, thus inviting assaults by hordes of savages from the Western plains and Rocky Mountains, to spread devastation along the frontier, amounting to over 4000 miles, and deliver up a sparse population over that vast tract of country, to rapine and murder.

The Senate suspended the rules, making six days necessary before bills can be reported on and taken up.

CROPS IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI.—Tison's Eastport Republican of the 31st gives gloomy accounts of the prospects of crops thereabouts. It states:

Crops in this section of country are almost entirely ruined for the want of rain. The prospect is indeed gloomy. It has been so long since we had any rain that we have forgotten the time.

Lucy Stone recently made a speech, insisting that the election of women as well as men to Congress would improve the character of that body. We suspect that the habit of "pairing off" would be even more common than at present. Louisville Journal.

### DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

Yesterday afternoon, about half past three o'clock, while Mr. William Brockelbank, bricklayer, and George, a colored man, belonging to Mr. Earle, were at work on the cornice of the addition to the Bank of Charleston, on State street, the cornice gave way, and they were precipitated to the pavement, a distance of some thirty feet. Mr. Brockelbank, in his descent, struck the iron railing attached to the bank with his arm, which was severed between the elbow and the shoulder—he falling on one side of the railing and his arm on the other. To the astonishment of all who witnessed the terrible fall, and its shocking result, he immediately arose, and walked two squares and a half to the office of Dr. Frost, who promptly put in requisition all the resources of his profession for the relief of the sufferer. Though dreadfully shaken, it is supposed that his injury will not prove fatal.

The colored man, in his fall, struck a tree in the yard of the Bank, shattering his right arm, so that the bones protruded, and receiving, it is feared, internal injuries, which make his case extremely critical. Dr. Ogier was in attendance, and set his arm, but it is thought amputation will be necessary.

We are glad to learn that, at a late hour last night, both were doing well. Mercury.

### SHOCKING SUICIDE.

We record with much pain (says the Columbia Carolinian) the following melancholy case:

On Tuesday morning a locomotive on the Greenville road, on the way to the depot, came suddenly upon a man lying between the cross-ties in a depression, so that he could not be seen, until the engine was almost on him. He was seen to lay his head on the rail, but too late for the engineer to stop the engine. His head was severed from his body, and fell off the track—his body was left as he sat, with his hand clenched on a cross-tie.

It appears upon investigation that the individual intended suicide, and left a letter at his boarding house stating his intention. His name was George Shegog—formerly a clerk in Columbia and at the Greenville depot.

The following gentlemen were licensed to practice law in the County Courts, at the August term of the Supreme Court, held at Morganton, viz:

Uliam L. Ray,	Madison.
J. A. Lewis,	Madison.
John S. McElroy,	Yancey.
S. P. Smith,	McKenburg.
William A. Owens,	do.
L. F. Churchill,	Rutherford.
J. W. Alpaugh,	Forsyth.
In the Superior Courts, viz:	
S. C. Bryan,	Haywood.
W. M. Barber,	Wilkes.
H. D. Lee,	Rutherford.
B. Lee,	McKenburg.
J. M. Hutchinson,	do.
P. D. Gulp,	Cleveland.
G. W. Logan,	Rutherford.
W. W. Peebles,	Northampton.
Virgil A. Wilson,	Yadkin.

SENATOR SUMNER.—The last session of Congress has closed, and Senator Sumner has not resumed his seat in the Senate. The cause of this is not ill health. A stout, hearty man, in the prime of life, could not be injured to that extent by a few blows from a slender gutta serena cane. One of his physicians testified that he could have gone to the Senate, without harm to himself, the next day after the flogging, if he had chosen. In fact, he has been visiting various resorts of pleasure, and has no difficulty in finding his way anywhere, except to his old seat. This would seem as if the man had some shame for the imposition he has been endeavoring to palm off upon the country, but it is more probable that he is still trying to humbug the people and make capital for free soil, by the idea that he was seriously damaged in the encounter with Brooks. One of his apologists says that, though he has a good appetite, his legs refuse their office when he essays to walk. We have no doubt this complaint would be speedily cured if he should see Brooks approaching him again with another gutta serena cane. [Richmond Dispatch.

TAKING CARE OF NUMBER ONE.—The members of the Thirty-Fourth Congress have voted themselves and successors salaries instead of per diem pay. The Senate bill giving \$2,500 per annum was amended on Friday night last in the House, by increasing the sum to \$3,000 a year, deducting for voluntary absence during the session, and giving no books except those printed by Congress.—In this form it passed the House by 101 to 97, and was at once sent to the Senate, and there passed by a vote of 27 to 12. The bill applies to the present Congress, the per diem of which for this session, amounts to about \$2,000 over and above the former pay of \$8 per day for each member.

### A GREAT MISTAKE.

Some of the Know-Nothing papers are endeavoring to raise the drooping spirits of the dark-lantern party, by giving them the false impression that the late election in Kentucky is not a fair indication of the popular vote, and that their party will do a great deal better in November. So far from this being the fact, the Native American party polled their entire strength everywhere. That party was well drilled, and put forth every effort. The Democrats, on the contrary, were not fully organized for the campaign, and in some places (Louisville, for instance) did not poll half their votes. Our majority in November will be just as much greater than at this election, as JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE is more popular than any local question.

### RATTLESNAKES AND THEIR VENOM.

The editor of the Philadelphia Journal shows a remarkable familiarity with rattlesnakes, and his authority on this subject will not hereafter be questioned. He refers to the recent horrible death of a woman in Bath (N. Y.) from the bite of this venomous creature, and expresses the opinion that this result might have been averted by the use of preventives which are almost always within reach. The Journal says:

"We have seen a good deal of this reptile, and have repeatedly known persons who have been badly bitten to recover without the aid of any medical men. Perhaps the most remarkable case of recovery from the bite of this snake is that of Mr. Denn, the surveyor of the large Bingham estate, in Northern Pennsylvania. While far in the dense pine woods, more than half a day's walk from any habitation, he was bitten upon the fleshy part of the leg, close to a vein, and in a moment afterwards was seized with the most agonising pains. Being an inveterate smoker, the idea of applying tobacco to the wound suggested itself; but on searching his pouch he found that not a fragment remained. He had, however, an old blackened clay pipe that he had used for many months, and dragging himself to a flat rock he reduced the pipe to powder, which he wetted and bandaged upon the wound. An hour afterwards he removed it, and found that a single bubble of greenish fluid had exuded from the puncture made by the fangs of the snake. A second application of the same cataplasm completed the cure; and although he suffered from excruciating pains for some hours afterward he reached home the same night. We believe it was not doubted that the poison in this instance had been taken up into the circulation.

"The case of Dr. Wainwright, of New York, himself a physician of distinction, who perished from a bite upon his finger, we always believed might have been cured had the use of internal remedies been discarded and a local application made to the wound. Dr. Wainwright had just received the snake in question by express, packed in a plain box; and in transferring it to a suitable cage was bitten in the hand. And although the most eminent physicians in the city were in prompt attendance, he expired in a few hours afterwards. The whole pharmacopeia appeared at fault, for almost every official remedy was ineffectually tried. Yet we could almost assert that had he been bitten in a country settlement in North Pennsylvania, with no physician within fifty miles, his life would have been saved by the unpretending medicaments which the simple old ladies keep ready prepared for such contingencies.

"These serpents are most dangerous in August, when they become blind, for then they strike at hazard, and far more frequently than under ordinary circumstances. Happily, the snake is sluggish in its motions, and is easily killed with a small switch. Did it possess the activity and pique of the common black snake, the countries which it infests would be absolutely uninhabitable. Occasionally, however, we have killed them only after an obstinate battle; and when it finds that escape is impossible, the snake, in its sluggish fury, will sometimes bite itself, and then it becomes poisonous to the touch. In other cases, when decapitated, its body can not only be handled with impunity, but the country people attribute a marvelous degree of efficacy to the oil, which they prepare from its fat.

"We have often been amused at hearing the goodness of Providence illustrated by the remark that even the poisonous rattlesnake is furnished with rattle so that it may give warning before it makes the dreaded strike: This is simply absurd. When the snake lifts a blow, its tail is motionless. The reptile lies in a coil with its head gleaming from the middle, and in springing to an attack, straightens itself out; but it cannot leap from the ground as many other snakes do. When it 'sings,' as country people characterize the vibration of its rattles, which sounds not unlike the noise made by the harvest locust—it is expressive of a wish for peace, and if not further molested, there is no danger to be apprehended. But if trodden upon or suddenly encountered, the rattle is never heard; the snake will then strike in the manner we have described, but can take effect only providing the object of the blow be not further distant than the reptile's length.

"Where they are very abundant in the country people usually wear woolen stockings, in which, if they bite, their fangs become caught, and a slight blow instantly kills them.

THOMAS H. BENTON.—At a political meeting in St. Louis, Mo., on the evening of the 3d inst., Captain Thomas H. Benton charged that Col. Benton's object was to break down the Democratic party in this State—a party with which he had no affiliation, either from love or principle. Repudiated at Cincinnati, Col. B. merely stole the livery of Democracy to serve his own selfish purposes. He likened him to the man who went into a railroad car and took his dog with him; the conductor insisted upon the dog going out, which the passenger agreed to, provided he would allow him to hitch the animal behind the train. The dog was thus hitched, and after a short run the passenger went to look after his favorite, and found nothing but a brass collar and a small particle of hair dangling to the ope. Benton had been driven out of the Democratic train, and tied himself to the Black Republican car, and the same fate was in reserve for him that befalls "Orio."

EXTRAORDINARY FREAK OF NATURE. Mary a negro woman belonging to Dr. John H. Hundley to three living infants, two whites and one black. It will puzzle the medical fraternity to account for this singular event!

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

#### FROM KANSAS.

St. Louis, August 22. A letter to the Republican from Kansas says that Gov. Shannon and nearly all the citizens had left Leavenworth, and that Secretary Woodson and Sheriff Jones had been captured by the Freesoilers. Preparations were everywhere making for war. A steamer had arrived with three companies of volunteers ready for the field. Three companies of cavalry and one of artillery intended leaving Leavenworth City.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, August 23. The Senate by a vote of 35 to 6 adhered to its amendment to the Army Bill, and thus it is killed. Mr. Clayton offered a resolution for a Joint Committee of Conference, which lies over until Monday.

The House tabled a resolution restoring the Missouri Compromise. It also took up the Army Bill and adhered to its amendments by 68 to 67.

#### DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Mr. Menchen, member of the U. S. House of Representatives from Vermont, died this morning at Middlebury, after a short illness of Congestion of the Brain.

POLITICAL TREASON.—The Washington correspondent of the Columbus Times & Sentinel, asserts a deep plot is going on, at the bottom of which is Kenneth Rayner, of N. C., designed to entrap the Southern Know Nothings into the support of Fremont.

Floridian & Journal.

The Senior Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, writing to his paper from New York City says:

"The disastrous result of the elections has not tended to elevate my spirits. I had but little doubt, indeed, of the Democrats carrying our State, but not by such a majority, either for Governor or Legislature, as appears probable, from the telegraphic despatches received here. The loss of Kentucky, too, is a deplorable one so far as we can see the future effect of present events. And upon the back of all these come the defection from Fillmore of some leading politicians, whose influence must be considerable in their different spheres of action. It is quite possible that Mr. Fillmore may be withdrawn, or may withdraw himself, under these accumulated disasters. But my own wish is, that he may remain a candidate, that his admirers may have an opportunity of voting for him, and not be driven to the necessity of standing neutral or of selecting between two candidates, both so unacceptable to them as Buchanan and Fremont. So far as the South is concerned, it would be a matter of less importance. But in some of the Northern States, New York for instance, I am inclined to believe that the withdrawal of Mr. Fillmore would give the vote to Fremont. This, however, is mere conjecture."

BURLINGAME AND THE QUAKER.—A private letter from Ohio mentions that during Mr. Burlingame's tour in the West, he was called upon by a genuine Quaker, who, in a quaint way, said: "Thou hast done well inviting thy friend to Canada. I am glad thee has courage, it is a good thing for one in thy situation," and without waiting for answer, withdrew.

### TO THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

At a preliminary meeting of delegates from various Counties, held in Goldsboro' in May last, it was resolved to hold a State Convention, of the friends of Education in North Carolina in the coming Fall; and the undersigned were appointed a Committee of Preparations with power to determine the time and place of holding said Convention and of electing persons to prepare essays upon subjects designated.

We hereby announce that SALISBURY has been fixed on as the place of said meeting, and that it will take place on Tuesday the 21st day of October next; and we also take pleasure in being able to announce that the citizens of Salisbury have tendered the free hospitalities of the place to the delegates to the Convention, and that only half the usual fare will be charged to the visitors on the Rail-Roads of the State.

The meeting promises to be the most respectable of the kind ever held in North Carolina; and it is hoped that many friends of the cause from all parts of the State will come to counsel together, to hear and communicate information, to encourage each other, and to help to give unity of aim and system of effort to the laborers in this important field. A brief address, setting forth more fully the objects of this Convention, will be issued in a few days; and in the meantime this notice is given that those interested may be enabled to make timely preparations.

That the delegates may receive proper attention all wishing or expecting to attend are requested to give early notice to D. A. Davis of Salisbury, who will report their names to the committee of the Town appointed to see to the comfort of the visitors. It is to be hoped that a false delicacy will not prevent any one from complying with this request.

Professors in Colleges, Teachers in Classical and common Schools, Officers of the common School system, and all friends of the great cause of Education, and all friends of North Carolina are cordially invited to attend as delegates.

C. H. WILEY, Sup't. Com. Schools for N. C.  
D. A. DAVIS, of Rowan Co.  
E. W. OGBORN, of Guilford Co.  
Wm. K. LANE, of Wayne Co.  
E. GRAVES, of Warren Co.  
Committee of Preparations.

IF Newspapers in the State friendly to the cause are earnestly requested to give the above several insertions in their papers, and at as early a day as possible.

UNPARALLELED PRECOCITY.—About a year since, the youthful son of a well known merchant of this city, fell into the water from one of our wharves, and was only rescued, after the most strenuous and courageous exertions on the part of a "poor but honest" blacksmith. The father liberally rewarded the preserver of his son's life, telling the rescued party that "if it hadn't been for the blacksmith he would have been drowned." Yesterday the same boy fell again into the water, but this time its depth was not sufficient to endanger his life, and drawing himself out, he rushed to the store of his parent and demanded a reward, saying, "if it hadn't been for himself, he would have been drowned." The boy was sent to his mother.

Boston Post.

THE SUBSCRIPTION SAGA.—We take pleasure in stating, that the citizens decided almost unanimously, yesterday, to authorize an unconditional subscription of \$200,000 to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. The following is the vote:

For Subscription,	470
No Subscription,	57

Wil. Herald.

DOES HE DARE?—Does Mr. Fillmore deny taking the following oath when initiated into the know nothing order. "I do promise and swear that I will vote for aid and support for all political offices third or Union degree members in preference to all others."

"In the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, I do solemnly promise and swear that I will in all political matters, so far as I [know nothing] order is concerned, comply with the will of the majority, (not contrary to the constitution of the United States and the State of New York) though it may conflict with my personal preference."

Ex Governor Lecher, of Kentucky in a recent speech at Hayslick, in that State, said "that Mr. Buchanan was his personal friend—that he was a gentleman and a patriot, for whom he entertained a high regard—and that he could not say a word against his character as a man. He did not like his political sentiments and opposed him on that account." Governor Lecher is the witness upon whom the opposition editors have relied to prove Mr. Buchanan as the calumniator of Mr. Clay.

CAPITALLY DONE.—We borrow the following good "fun" from the inevitable wag of the Boston Post:—

"The Last Outrage in Kansas.—We are informed that the Rev., of Chicago, has received from a correspondent in Kansas the full particulars of one of those Finnish outrages which are the natural result of the repeal of the sacred compact of 1820. He will detail all before his congregation next Sabbath, or the first opportunity. We are only permitted simply to state, that a few days since a number of Missouri ruffians entered the house of a Free State man residing on Pottawatomie creek, and stole two hogs. Pierce, Douglas and Buchanan stood by with their hands in their pockets!! Breckinridge and Richardson were not present at the time; but coming upon soon after, endorsed the deed! and subsequently ate part of the pork. Is there a North? If there is, why don't it 'subscribe for freedom'?"

ON SUCH SUBJECTS THE TESTIMONY OF WOMAN SHOULD BE CONSIDERED. NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 1852.

IF Mrs. Clure, of No. 272 Second street, believing her child, about three years old, to be troubled with worms, purchased one bottle of DR. FLEMING'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, prepared by Fleming Bros. Pittsburg, Pa., and gave it two tea-spoonfuls, which had the effect of causing the child to discharge a large number of worms. The child is now enjoying good health. We would advise all parents who may suspect their children to be troubled with worms to use no time, but immediately purchase and administer Dr. Fleming's Celebrated Vermifuge. It will cure. The money will be refunded in all cases where it does not give satisfaction.

IF Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. FLEMING'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburg, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. Fleming's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature FLEMING BROS. [14]

Office of the N. C. Rail Road, SALISBURY, August 18th, 1856.



NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

North Carolina Rail Road, AND Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road. Notice is given to MERCHANTS and SHIPPERS, that all Goods, Merchandise &c., shipped in New York or elsewhere, by rail on either of the Rail Roads above named, will be received at the New Wharf and Warehouse of the W. & R. R. at Wilmington, after the 1st day of September, free of charge for Wharfage, Storage or drayage, and by the arrangement for through Trains now in operation, these goods will be delivered without detention, or transhipment—with despatch—unless prevented by extraordinary contingency, as far west as Charlotte, on the 24 day after leaving Wilmington. Aug. 18th 1856. 1036.

### LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his tract of land lying on the Waters of 3d creek and South River in Rowan Co., containing 267 Acres, adjoining the lands of Nancy Thompson John Miller and Thomas R. Walton. On the above tract is about 40 Acres

of good arable land now in a high state of cultivation the remainder is in the virgin growth of timber.

Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call on the subscriber or to send their orders to the subscriber at Salisbury, N. C. Terms reasonable. J. B. FLEMING, Aug 7, 1856.



# REPUBLICAN BANNER

JNO. C. CANNON—GEO. H. SPENCER.

## SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 26.

Democratic Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

**JAMES BUCHANAN**  
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

**JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE**  
OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS for President and Vice-President

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

H. M. SHAW, of Currituck

SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

### DISTRICTS:

- 1st. WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
- 2nd. W. J. BLOW, of Pitt.
- 3rd. M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
- 4th. GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
- 5th. S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
- 6th. THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham,
- 7th. R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg,
- 8th. W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

### MILLARD FILLMORE'S PLATFORM.

"I believe that petitions to Congress in the subject of slavery or the slave trade ought to be received, read and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people."

"I am opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein."

"I am in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses to abolish the internal slave trade between the States."

"I AM IN FAVOR OF IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA."

"I am opposed to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the general management of our national affairs, AS SHOWN IN RE-OPENING SECTIONAL AGITATION BY THE REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE."

STORM.—Our town was visited by a severe storm of wind, hail, rain, thunder and lightning on Sunday evening last. The belfry of the Methodist E. Church was struck by lightning and set on fire, but it was soon extinguished by the timely aid of a number of citizens who hurried to the spot when alarm was made. Several other places were also struck doing no serious damage. Trees were uprooted, chimneys and fences blown down and a perfect scatter of things generally ensued. The rain and hail poured down so heavily that it beat through the roofs of nearly all the buildings in town, causing many to take up their beds and run. We have, so far, heard of very little damage though in the track of the storm, save the leveling of a barn of Squire Peeler a few miles in the country, and the unroofing of a portion of the cotton factory building in the South part of town.

### The "Concord Gazette."

Circumstances, which the editor doubtless well understands, prevent us from noticing the article against the Banner in the last issue of the above paper, as we desire. But with this notice shall end all our dealings with that paper; no circumstance whatever shall ever lead us out on any subject which that sheet is connected. The editor, however, can impute such motives to us as it best pleases him. There is one thing in the article alluded to, upon which we desire to be set right, that is, in regard to the lapse of time between the appearance of "Bob Short's" communication and the reply of the Banner. (The Gazette, though, will please take no notice of this, as we feel more honored in his late vituperation than in his friendship or praise.) We seldom ever open the Gazette, except only to read the local news—never to look for anything to excite a reply, thus we escaped the "attempt." It was sent by a friend to us in a letter the day before the appearance of our reply. Hence the Gazette will see the cause of our delay.

The Gazette makes the astounding discovery that the Banner is "under the thumb of said [Cabarrus] clique." The editor, de facto, whoever he may be, or editors, will please make the announcement that said paper has insinuated an outrageous falsehood. We wrote the article at the request nor desire of any one, so far as we know, we, unlike the Gazette, are controlled as our own wishes may prompt:—we write our own editorials; do our own thinking, fighting or running; in fact, we do what we believe to be our duty, let the consequences be what they may, we shape our own course without fear, favor or affection.

The Gazette has been "listening for an outburst of virtuous indignation" ever since the appearance of our article! But in vain. We have received many assurances from our friends in Cabarrus that they were by no means pleased with the spirit of the article and would have frowned upon it, had it not been in reply to an article as equally deserving of condemnation. They have a right to their opinions and we admire their independence; yet we are also gratified that this once transgression of the rules of courtesy does not in the least abate their confidence in us as public journalists. But ah! there was a "single exception," according to the Gazette's admission. He has made a threat; but he, says the Gazette, is a "Democrat." That is a lie—excuse our harshness—if he ever was one he has united himself with the dark-lantern order, and no doubt would, if he could, carry his threat into execution by the light of a lantern of the order. He bows to the behests of the Gazette, his lord and master, and we take this opportunity of denouncing him as a cowardly poltroon, who can see nothing good outside of the Gazette, and if said Democrat wishes to wreak his vengeance on us we tell him we are at his service at any time; we shall be in Concord whenever business or indignation calls us, and if there is a spark of

the gentleman in him he will resent this. We hold ourselves personally responsible for this as well as for everything else we may say or write. Our friends in Cabarrus will please pardon this flagrant dereliction of duty as editors. The foul stunk must be roughly handled; light words would be thrown away on him. We might as well sigh with the whirlwind and whisper to the madstrom as to deal mildly with such characters. "With these few remarks" we may close. The Gazette may howl; his friends may roar; his serfs may hiss; we shall stand unmoved in the storm.—We shall continue to do our duty and our whole duty regardless of the smiles of friends or the frowns of enemies.

### JUVENILE CONCERT.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Prof. Kemmerer's Concert, for this evening at the Court House. It will be one of the most novel and interesting entertainments ever offered our citizens. The spectacle of some seventy neatly dressed little boys and girls, all evincing an ardent interest in the art of vocal music, and singing together in perfect accord and time, is an inviting one, worthy of the highest encouragement. We hope the little vocalists will be greeted with a full house.

In our last we stated that the candidates for Senate from Anson and Union Counties had failed. When the Sheriffs met to compare votes it was found that the Know-Nothing candidate had a majority of two votes over Myers, dem.

### FINE PEACHES.

We are indebted to Mr. R. W. Westbrook of Guilford County for a basket of as fine Peaches as has been our fortune to taste for a long time. These peaches are of a superior quality and finely flavored. Mr. Westbrook has also a quantity of other fruit for sale cheap to which we would call the attention of our readers as a favorable opportunity is now offered them of obtaining a supply of as fine fruit as was ever brought to our market.

We had the pleasure of walking over the grounds of Mr. Westbrook a short time ago and can testify to things we have seen and tasted. Apples, peaches, pears, apricots, nectarines, grapes of every hue in glorious profusion abound. We noticed an immense quantity of fruit packed in neat baskets for distant markets. Mr. W. deserves well of his country for his success in establishing the best nursery in the State.

It is assuredly a strange way to electioneer for Southern support for Mr. Fillmore's friends to tell the people of the South, that if Mr. Fillmore withdraws or be forced to withdraw, his Northern supporters will go for Fremont. Now we believe that this is pretty near the fact. The great majority of the Northern supporters of Mr. Fillmore would go for Fremont, but it is with such men, such a party, such supporters, a candidate so supported that the people of the South are expected to act? Does any one expect to hear or read of such arguments being urged to stimulate the people to vote for Mr. Buchanan? Do the Democrats of the North so talk? Do they in any emergency threaten to go for Fremont? Such a thing is never dreamed of. Time and again has the Democracy of the North been prostrated because of its devotion to the rights of the States. Time and again has it raised the banner of the Constitution and under that banner fought and conquered. If that be sectionalism, the more of such sectionalism we have the better.

We notice that the senior editor of the Fayetteville Observer, writing from New York under date of the 13th inst., after recounting the disasters to the Fillmore forces in recent elections, thinks it "quite possible that Mr. Fillmore may be withdrawn, or may withdraw himself, under these accumulated disasters." Well, we cannot say. Upon the whole, we trust that he will not withdraw. It is true, that if his supporters be such as that in the event of his withdrawal they would go over to Fremont, the South can only regard them as enemies under whatever guise they may show themselves; still it may be desirable to create a division in the enemies ranks, and the running of Mr. Fillmore may be beneficial, not to bring us friends, but to distract our enemies. But run or no run, the Democratic party is prepared to fight the fight, unaided if necessary, against the enemies of the Constitution and the rights of the States—against them united or against them divided. But the party will not fight unaided. The national men will rally—are now rallying to its support, and whether Mr. Fillmore stays in the field or withdraws from it, the Democratic party and its noble allies will meet a conqueror all the isms of the day.

The South is not to be driven from her position by being told, or having it hinted, that if she goes for Buchanan then the national supporters of the National Fillmore will go for Fremont. If they are such traitorous abolitionists as to do what is hinted at, then the sooner the South knows it the better, and the sooner the line is drawn the better.—Her rights are not to be held by suzerainty or by the tenure of her giving her support to Mr. Fillmore, under the threat that if she don't his northern friends—his northern fellow free State men will punish her by going into the ranks of her worst enemies, as well as the worst enemies of their country.—Wil Jour

Wm. T. Wightman, Esq., has become associated with Mr. Johnson in the editorial conduct of the Fayetteville "North Carolinian." Mr. Wightman appears in a graceful and appropriate salutatory.

### FOR THE BANNER.

THIRD LETTER TO J. J. BRUNER.

J. J. Bruner, Esq., Dear Sir:—I desire to preach you a short sermon, and shall take your own language for my text. Here it is:—"HOW DO YOU ACCOUNT FOR IT?"

We have been frequently asked by friends of Mr. Gilmer, "how do you account for his overwhelming defeat?" Our answer is in a word—ignorance and prejudice. Ignorance of the principles and aims of the American party and prejudice against what they do not understand. It is easier to sneer at and oppose a thing than to search it out and defend it. No man will go with the "Know-Nothing" before he has learned the principles of the party. Many have not yet found out these things, either because of their indifference to every thing of the kind, or their prejudice against the name, the former secrecy, &c.—This whole class was joined to the democracy in the late election, and Gov. Bragg was re-elected by a large majority. The Governor throughout the canvass, addressed himself to the passions and prejudices of the people.—They were his harp of a thousand strings, and he played upon it—spirits of just men put to shame! But we are consoled with the reflection, that

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again." I had hoped, after your castigation on the 7th of August, that you would repent of your manifold transgressions, or at least become decent. "Ignorance and prejudice," you say. Why this ignorance! Why did you not enlighten the bedarkened minds of the people?—of the 54,000 poor ignorant boobies that voted for Gov. Bragg? Why did not Mr. Gilmer explain matters and impart the information necessary to drive out prejudice? You are cruel thus to intimate that Mr. Gilmer, yourself, and all your K. N. editors and orators, are dunces—such dunces they could not explain your principles. But I must admire your charity towards the people in attributing their sins to ignorance. I hope you will not inflict very severe punishment upon them, as they sinned not against light and knowledge.

But I fear I cannot put in any such plea for you. I fear you knew better. I know you are prejudiced, but that rather aggravates your offense. Who initiated you into the mysteries of Know Nothingism? How came your opportunities for learning its principles better than those of others? Those who know you know that without superior facilities your progress in knowledge would not be more rapid than that of ordinary men. Have you been down under the culvert? Have any of the great priests of the order given you secret instructions? I believe your attachment to Know Nothingism is founded in, and built upon, and sustained by your "prejudice" against the Democratic party, and that your prejudice is the result, not of ignorance, but of hatred. If this is not so, please inform the people how an ordinary understanding as yours has been able to keep up with K. N. principles in their rapid changes. Did you not travel by telegraph and jump to conclusions without examining any thing by the way? I am inclined to the belief that the only question you ever asked yourself was, "Is it opposed to Democracy?" If so, you gulped it down, and prayed for "more of the same sort."

But you say "the Governor, throughout the canvass, addressed himself to the passions and prejudices of the people." Now fibbing, though a natural consequence of, is not justified by prejudice; and you are therefore inexcusable for that whooper. Gov. Bragg addressed himself to the understandings of the people; he appealed to their patriotism and warned them against the evils of Know Nothingism; and nobly did a gallant people rally to his standard and respond to his clarion call. He played upon a harp of 54,000 strings—spirits of patriots aroused to action, and Know Nothingism hurled back to its abolition dens.

But you really have grounds for consolation in that line of poetry you quote, for you are conscious that you are in no danger of being "crushed to earth" in any such category. "But error, wounded, writhes in pain, And dies amid her worshippers."

This is what makes you "writhe in pain," and Know Nothingism is dead "amid its worshippers," such as yourself, Bayden, Rayner Miller, Fillmore and Fremont.

When you afford me another good text I will preach again.

Very respectfully yours,  
TIMOTHY THISTLE.  
Light Hill, Aug. 25, 1856.

We have received from Mr. Hough the subjoined letter for publication. It explains itself:

To the Editors of the Banner:—GENTLEMEN:—In your last issue I see a statement in which my name is not used but which I presume has reference to me, and which is calculated to mislead the people and may injure me in their estimation. You are mistaken in supposing that I am not eligible to a seat in the Legislature, as I have more than a sufficient quantity of land, free from any incumbrance whatever, to secure a seat in the House of Commons. For sale by H. D. Turner, Raleigh, the principal Deputy. Postage 31 cents.

Papers inserting the above two or more times entitled to a copy on application.  
Aug. 26th, 1856. 11-11.

GUN AND LOCK SMITHING  
A D  
BELL HANGING.

THE subscriber having opened an establishment, proposes to carry on the above business in the town of Salisbury, on W. Street, in all its various branches. Guns and Locks repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms. His thorough acquaintance with the business, he hopes, will command a reasonable share of patronage. All work warranted. All orders left with him will be faithfully and promptly attended to. Orders respectfully solicited.  
CHAS. HARTMAN.  
Salisbury Aug. 26 1856. 4m-11

Blank Deeds for Sale.

### MARRIED.

In Davidson county, on the 17th inst., by G. W. Smith, Esq., JOHN MILLER, Sr., to Miss MARY FEEZOR, all of Davidson.

In this county on the 19th inst., by Wm. A. Walter, Esq., Mr. FELLIX FRITS, and Miss CATHARINE GALLIMORE.

Also, on the 21st, by the same, IVEY FITE, and Miss ELIZABETH PEELER.

In Yancy county on the 17th inst., by J. A. Pearson, Esq., Mr. WILEY GOODE to Miss PHIBE daughter of Johnathan Barlow.

DIED.  
In this county, on the 19th inst., Mrs. RE. PULT, wife of John Reput, aged about 24 years.

Also, on the 21st, ROBERT HALL, infant son of Jno. Reput, aged 13 months.

At Wilkes Springs in Catawba county on Sabbath morning 17th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE B. WOOD, wife of Thomas Wood of this county. Her illness was of only one or two days' continuance, violent and threatening from near the beginning.

She had been a member of the Presbyterian Church for many years, and had adorned her profession by a consistent walk, and a growing interest in the doctrines, duties and blessings of the gospel. She often expressed, during her sickness, her exemption from the fear of death, and her submission to the will of God, if it should be his pleasure to call her away. She has left a husband, an only son, and numerous other relatives to lament their sore bereavement, but "not to sorrow as those who have no hope."

She was in her 52nd year, had generally enjoyed good health, and her constitution seemed unimpaired, and capable of enduring the ordinary trials of life for many years. But fierce disease made a short work, and thus left a more impressive example of the uncertainty of life. "Beast not of thyself or to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth."

The Lord comfort the afflicted mourners, and sanctify the bereavement to them. J. R.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY DAVID LODGE, NO. 51, L. O. O. F.

McKESSVILLE, Aug. 16, 1856.

WHEREAS, We have just heard with much sorrow of the sad and sudden demise of our brother, Geo. Wilson, under circumstances peculiarly distressing and afflictive to his family and friends. Therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply and sincerely deplore the unexpected and distressing event, that has cut him off in the midst of his strength and usefulness, and deprived his Lodge of an active, zealous and experienced member.

Resolved, That we most heartily condole and sympathize with his bereaved and stricken children who are deprived thus suddenly of a kind and affectionate father, while still mourning the fresh loss of a mother.

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this Lodge are due to our deceased brother for his faithful service of the Order, and his devoted attention to the welfare of his Lodge, and his benevolent attention to his fellow brethren, and his affectionate daughter.

Resolved, That at some slight token of our sense of our loss the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning on their left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the children of our deceased brother and to Hebron Lodge, No. 55, Missouri, and that they be published in the N. C. Standard, and the papers of Salisbury, N. C.

J. F. MARTIN N. G.  
J. M. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

### EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS CALLED.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Washington Aug. 18.—The Cabinet held a meeting this afternoon, and decided on the following proclamation calling an extra session of Congress to furnish supplies for the army.

By the President of the United States of America:  
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, whilst hostilities exist with various Indian tribes on the remote frontiers of the United States, and whilst in other respects the public peace is seriously threatened, Congress has adjourned without granting the necessary supplies for the Army, depriving the Executive of the power to perform his duty in relation to the common defence and security, and an extraordinary occasion has thus arisen for the assembling of the United States in Congress assembled, and by this my Proclamation, convene said House to meet at the Capital in the City of Washington, on Thursday, the 21st day of August instant, hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble, to consult, determine on such measures as the State of the Union may seem to require.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.  
Done at the City of Washington, this 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1856, and the Independence of the United States the 81st.  
By FRANKLIN PIERCE.  
By order, W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

GRAND CONCERT.  
AT THE  
COURT HOUSE.

KEMMERER'S large class of 70 pupils uniformly dressed will give a grand musical entertainment on this Tuesday Evening August 26th, the pupils will assist in singing 25 pieces of select instrumental music. Mr. K. will sing several popular Ballads.  
Concert commences at 8 o'clock.  
Tickets 25 cents each.  
Aug. 26th, 1856. 11-11.

### SALISBURY MARKET.

SALISBURY, Aug. 26.

BACON—Hog round, 11 1/2; Lard 12 1/2.  
Cure, 70; Flour, 5 75 a 6; Cotton 8 a 10.  
Wheat, 1 00; Salt, \$2.75; Sugar, 11 a 12 1/2;  
Coffee, Rio 13 a 18. Java, 15.

WILMINGTON MARKET.  
Corrected Weekly by CUMMINS & STORRS—  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
WILMINGTON, Aug. 7, 1856.

BACON—Hog round, 12 1/2.  
LARD—No. 1 12 1/2 a 13.  
BUTTER—20 a 23.  
CORN—58.  
CORN MEAL—per bu. 70 a 75.  
COTTON—F 1 a 10.  
FLOUR—Family, 7 1/2; Superfine, 7; Fine, 6 1/2.  
OATS—10 a 15.

NORFOLK MARKET.  
Reported Weekly by ROWLAND & BROTHERS  
Extensive Dealers in Flour, &c.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 23, 1856.  
BACON—Hams, 15 a 16; Hog round 13 a 14.  
LARD—No. 1 & 2, 14 a 15.  
CORN—Mixed, 61; White, 64; Yellow, 63.  
BEANS—White, 80 a 85; Red, 81 a 85.  
PEAS—Black eye, 105 a 110.  
COTTON—10 a 12 1/2.  
FLOUR—Fine 8 1/2; Superfine, 8 7/8; Extra, 9 00 a 9 25; Family, 8 1/2.  
SUGAR—Liverpool fine, 17 1/2. Ground Alum 1 20.  
SUGARS—Refined, 9 1/2. Crushed, 11 1/2.  
DRIED APPLES—(Box of 25 lbs.) 75 a 80.  
D. PEACHES—(Pecked per bush. 40 lbs.) 82 a 83 1/2.  
HAY—Cargos, 80 a 90 cts.

L. T. LEVIN,  
AUCTIONEER AND GENERAL  
Commission Merchant,  
FOR THE SALE OF  
Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, Negroes, Cotton, Flour, and all  
Kinds of Country Produce.

REFERENCES.

John Caldwell, John A. Crawford, Col. Richard Anderson, Columbia S. C. Dr. Edw'd. Still, Salisbury, N. C. Mordecai & Co., J. H. Wiley & Co., Henry Morrison, Hon. W. F. Colcock, Charleston, S. C. F. L. Golding, Germantown, N. C.  
Office, 199 Exchange Row, Columbia, S. C.  
August, 1856. 1 y-10.

### MOUNTAIN HOTEL.

MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS establishment continues open for the reception of the Travel, and is a public place. Its character as a First Class Hotel; its admirable location as regards coolness and quietness, being remote from the noise and bustle of the Court Square, and the disorder of the Drinking Establishments in that vicinity; its fine Mountain views, and receiving the Mountain air fresh and unobstructed; and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, is too well known to admit of further commendation; and the proprietor has added and is still adding to its comforts and conveniences, and he hopes to merit and continue to receive the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

June 26, 1856.  
N. B.—Persons desiring of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton will find ready facilities of transportation—there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton; and at Lincolnton Col. B. S. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages and drivers for public use; and at Morganton the subscriber is also ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

### PIEDMONT SULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, N. C.

THESE Springs are 16 miles north of Morganton, N. C., located in a beautiful Mountain Cove and surrounded with magnificent scenery. From this point the celebrated TABLE ROCK, the Linville Falls, the Cave, and other curiosities, are of ready access and make, to and fro, an easy and pleasant day's recreation, and change of scenery, calculated not only to gratify, but invigorate the invalid, as well as those who seek pleasure among the Mountains during the season of oppressive heat and a retreat from the diseases so common to the region.

The superiority of these Waters, have been sufficiently tried to prove their efficacy; and many broken down, and almost wasted Invalids have been fully restored to health by their use.

The Waters have been analyzed by Dr. Hapgood of Morganton and other Physicians who are ready to bear testimony to their efficacy in certain Disorders. Those wishing to visit these Springs, by calling on Dr. Hapgood at the Mountain Hotel, will obtain all the information desired as regards their Curative effect, and application to certain forms of Disease.

The Proprietor, in order that the Patrons of his Springs may have their stay rendered desirable and comfortable, has secured the services of Mrs. Pressell, a Lady, who has considerable experience and reputation in Public House keeping. He therefore promises that his Table shall be furnished with the best the Country affords and served up in a manner to please the most fastidious. Nothing shall be wanting, to make every department adequate to the wishes and wants of those who honor him with their company.

JAMES C. ESTES, Proprietor.  
July 31 1856. 5 3a  
The Yorkville Citizen at Yorkville S. C. please copy.

### WALTON HOUSE.

MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS new Hotel is now opened for the reception of regular and transient Boarders and the travelling public.—Every needed arrangement has been made to promote the comfort of those who may stop with me. My rooms are large, well ventilated and better furnished than any Hotel in North Carolina. It is my intention to make this a FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

My Stables are large and well supplied with provender, and I am prepared at a moment's notice to supply my customers with Horses and conveyances to any part of the surrounding country.

June 24, 1856.—2 3m  
The Stage Office for the Tri-weekly Line of Coaches to Salisbury and Asheville, is kept at the Walton House.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

### PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold on Tuesday, 23d day of September next, at the late residence of S. J. Hall dec'd. Corn, Rye, a large stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming Utensils, &c.  
A credit of 9 months will be given upon the purchases executing bonds with approved security.

J. W. HALL.  
BURTON CHARGE.  
August 12, 1856. Advs. pendente lte. 9 3a

### SALISBURY AND TAYLORSVILLE PLANK ROAD COMPANY.

THE directors order a meeting of the Stockholders of this company on the second Friday in September next (being the 12th day of the month) in the town of Salisbury.

H. L. ROBARDS, Pres't.  
Aug. 19th 1856. 10-11.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of William Heaton and Co., estate, that I will be in Salisbury on Monday and Tuesday of August next for the purpose of settling said estate. Parties are given that all business remaining unsettled by that time will be placed in the hands of an officer.

JACOB FRALEY, Adm.  
June 3, 1856. 15-1

OFFICE W. N. C. R. R. Co.  
Statesville July 25 1856.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders in this Company will take place in Statesville, Iredell Co., on the 28th August next.  
All transferred of stock must be filed in this office before the 8th of August, that a correct list may be reported to the meeting. None but a stockholder can be a proxy.

R. F. SIMONSON, Sec'y & Treas'r.  
July 29th, 1856. 16-7

### NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

July 30, 1856.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE FOR MAIL TRAIN.

On and after MONDAY the 4th day of August, 1856.

WEST.

Leave Goldsboro' at 2:00 A.M.  
Arrive at Raleigh, at 4:00  
Hillsboro, 7:10  
Graham, 8:45  
Greensboro, 10:12  
Jamestown, 10:52  
Lexington, 12:22 P.M.  
Salisbury, 1:21  
Concord, 3:17  
Charlotte, 4:30

EAST.

Leave Charlotte, at 5:30 P.M.  
Arrive at Concord, at 6:58  
Salisbury, 7:54  
Lexington, 9:29  
Jamestown, 11:04  
Greensboro, 11:30  
Graham, 11:51 A.M.  
Hillsboro, 2:40  
Raleigh, 4:55  
Goldsboro, 7:43

Connecting both ways with the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road, and with the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road.

TAEDEL N. C. BARRETT, Eng'r and Superintendent.

### PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at the plantation of the subscriber, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 28 and 29 days of September next, ELEVEN LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, all good field hands and House servants. Also Four Head of Horses, about 20 Head of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, all Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture. Also, about 800 bushels of Wheat, which if not sold privately will then be offered. All of a lot of Cattle.  
Also a fine well improved plantation, containing

270 Acres

more or less, lying on the waters of Dutch perle Creek, in Cabarrus County, on the premises a good dwelling House, necessary out buildings and conveniences of a well improved farm, and a well of good water.

DANIEL GOODMAN.  
Cabarrus County, Aug. 12, 1856. 11-9

### Salisbury Planing Mill, Sash FACTORY AND LUMBER YARD.

THE undersigned have now in operation the above Mill and Factory and are prepared to furnish first quality Lumber, dressed, or will plane Tongue and Groove Plank furnished by others, and make all kinds Sash Doors, Frames, Blinds and Wood Mouldings of various sizes and Patterns. Scroll Sawing, Turning in Wood or Iron and general Blacksmithing, the undersigned have first rate practical Workmen from Baltimore and can guarantee their work as suitable for first class House.

Carpenters, builders and others are respectfully requested to call and examine specimens of the work.

MURDOCH & CAIRNS.  
August 8th, 1856. 9-6a



